

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Construction

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950 - 1952

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, monthly periodical

DATE DIST. 20 Jan 1953

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE PUBLISHED 4 Apr - Oct 1952

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

CONSTRUCTION IN MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD CITIES AND OBLASTS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Moscow City and Moskovskaya Oblast

The general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow provides for building 10 million square meters of living space, 400 schools, hospitals to hold 26,000 beds, motion-picture theaters with 25,000 seats, and also for expanding considerably the network of children's nurseries and kindergartens, stores, dining rooms, and other cultural and public services institutes. In the suburbs, summer settlements for use as workers' rest homes will be built to house 100,000. The general plan includes developing the fuel, power, and water-supply systems, sewerage, transport and communications, road and bridge construction, and city improvement. (1) During the fifth Five-Year Plan, 4,200,000 square meters of living space, or three times more than during the fourth Five-Year Plan will be built (2), of which 750,000 square meters will be completed in 1952. (1)

During the Five-Year Plans, over 8 million square meters of living space have been built in Moscow.

During the postwar years, 2,200,000 square meters of living space were put into use. In residential areas, about 13 million square meters of roofs have been changed and 2,300,000 square meters of roofs underwent capital repairs. (3) During this period, 2 billion rubles were invested in residential construction. (4) In 1951, 735,000 square meters of living space were built and put into use, or 2.7 times more than in 1948. In the next 2-3 years, the volume of residential construction in Moscow will be increased to one million square meters a year. During the past 3.5 years, about 3 million square meters of bridges were built and reconstructed and about one million square meters of

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

yards were paved. During 1949-51, highways, including the Khorochevskoye, Varshavskoye, Leningradskoye, Dmitrovskoye, Kaluzhskoye and the Shosse Entuziastov were paved.(1) In 1952, over 20 city parks will be reconstructed and a series of new thoroughfares, bridges, and overpasses built.(5)

In May 1952, 27 new schools were under construction in Moscow and will be opened for the 1952-53 school year. Each school is five stories high, has 22 large classrooms for 880 students, physics, chemistry, and biology laboratories, and physical culture and assembly halls.(6) In 1951, 41 schools and many cultural and municipal institutes were built in Moscow.(7)

The highest building in Europe is being constructed in Moscow. It is an administrative building, 75 stories high, and will occupy all of Zaryad'ye. It will be almost 300 meters high and will have a volume of 1,250,000 cubic meters. It will have 2,000 offices, an assembly hall for 1,000 people, several conference halls for 300-350 people, a library, and many other rooms.(8)

Streetcars in Moscow have been speeded up. In May their speed was 14.35 kilometers per hour.(9)

The main structures of the first section of the Northern Water Supply Station have been completed. The station began to supply water into the main water supply network of the capital on 12 April 1952.(10)

The workers of Moscow Oblast will receive 550,000 square meters of living space in 1952 (1), 27 school buildings, 12 hospitals, and 65 kindergartens and children's nurseries.(11) In 1951, 529,000 square meters of living space were built in the cities and rayons of Moskovskaya Oblast, and during 1949-51, 2.5 million square meters of bridges were built and 2 million square meters of roads were repaired in the cities of Moskovskaya Oblast.(1) In cities, workers' settlements, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, 66 new buildings for elementary, 7-year, and secondary schools are being built in 1952.(12) It is also planned to hard-surface 150 kilometers of roads, restore tens of new bridges, carry out capital repairs on 600 kilometers of roads, and to build metal pontoon bridges on the Oka and Moscow Rivers. The total cost of road construction is to be tens of millions of rubles. (13) Recently, work was completed on a highway connecting two cities, Noginsk and Elektrostal', in Moskovskaya Oblast. The entire length of this new highway is covered with asphalt.(14) In the summer of 1952, new streets and roads with a total area of one million square meters will be surfaced with asphalt. These roads are primarily in the Leninskiye Gory, Butyrskiy Hutor, and Izmaylovo, where large areas are being built up.(15) In Severnyy settlement, a new bus station was erected and opened. Buses run between it and Moscow every half-hour.(16)

In Tushino during 1950 and 1951, over 300 dwelling houses were built. In 1952, over 18,000 square meters of living space, two schools, two children's institutes, and three trading enterprises are to be put into operation. Some enterprises lag in their work, however, and the plan for the first 6 months of 1952 for construction was completed by only 52.6 percent.(17)

At Stalinogorsk in August, coal miners in Mosbass received nearly 10,000 square meters of living space. On 1 September, two new secondary schools will open. Before the end of 1952, housing resources in mining towns and settlements of the Mosbass will be increased by 16,500 square meters. An additional 14 cultural and public services institutes will be built for miners and their children.(18)

At Podol'sk during 1951-52, 59 million rubles were invested in the construction and improvement of Podol'sk. In 1951, 18,500 square meters of living space were built, and in 1952, another 25,000 square meters are planned (19), including a school for 440 students, a kindergarten for 100, two children's nurseries for 166, and a club.(20) During the past 5 years, five schools, five nurseries, and three kindergartens were built in addition to numerous buildings.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Now multi-story houses for workers of the plant imeni Kalinina and imeni Ordzhonikidze are going up. About 50,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks were built and repaired in 1952. A paved highway goes from Podol'sk to Domodedovo. Since Podol'sk is included in a 50-kilometer green zone of Moscow, much care is given to its greenery. Many streets already have trees on both sides and 23 squares have been built. Collective gardens of workers and employees occupy over 60 hectares. There are about 1,200 powerful electric lights in the city. Recently, wooden posts for street lamps were replaced by metal ones. Podol'sk is connected with Moscow by electric trains which leave every 20-30 minutes, and by buses. Workers in the city have at their disposal 21 buses and 14 taxis. During the fifth Five-Year Plan, the building of 150,000 square meters of living space is planned.(21)

Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast

During the past 3 years, about 900,000 square meters of living space were put into operation in Leningrad. In 1952, over 1,200,000,000 rubles were spent for constructing residences, cultural and public welfare institutions, and for developing the city economy.(22) Capital repairs during the past 3 years have been made on 382 multi-story buildings.(23) Five large houses with 10,000 square meters of living space have been built on prospekt imeni I. V. Stalina and on blocks adjoining this street.(24) About 50,000 workers received new, well-built apartments in 1951. In 1952, over 100 large buildings will be built and occupied. Ninety-five percent of the construction work is being done by using prefabricated standard elements designed by the institute "Lenproyekt".(25) At present (1952), about 500 buildings are being constructed in Leningrad, most of them 5-7 stories high, which have gas, bathrooms, and other conveniences.(26) Construction for city transportation in 1951 included building over 22 kilometers of new streetcar lines and repairing 27 kilometers of roads. Construction was begun of a streetcar line going from Leningrad to Strel'na, and in November 1951, traffic began to move on this section between Avtovo and Sosnovaya Polyana. The second section of the Strel'na streetcar line is now under construction.(27)

In Leningradskaya Oblast, 420,000 square meters of living space should be put into operation in 1952.(28) During the postwar years, a special health resort district was established on the Karel'skaya Isthmus near Leningrad. It has 33 rest homes, 14 sanatoriums, and many children's convalescent homes. In 1951, there were over 70,000 workers and 20,000 children in rest homes and sanatoriums in Leningrad's health resort areas. In 1952, they will hold up to 100,000 workers.(29)

In Avtovo in Leningradskaya Oblast, builders will put into operation four more buildings and will begin work on the 21st block where 11 houses having a total area of 50,000 square meters will be built.(30)

In Kolpino, 334 multi-story buildings have gone up since the war. The town has a House of Culture, stadium, and a park. A 25-year plan of development has been drawn up.(31)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Gorodskoye Khozyaystvo Moskv, No 10, Oct 52
2. Moscow, Pravda, 12 Oct 52
3. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 30 Jul 52
4. Pravda, 31 Jul 52
5. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 6 Aug 52
6. Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 14 May 52
7. Moscow, Trud, 27 May 52
8. Ibid., 15 Jun 52
9. Vechernyaya Moskva, 14 Apr 52
10. Ibid., 12 Apr 52
11. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 7 Sep 52
12. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 10 Jun 52
13. Moskovskaya Pravda, 15 Jun 52
14. Ibid., 6 Jun 52
15. Ibid., 13 Apr 52
16. Vechernyaya Moskva, 12 Jun 52
17. Moskovskaya Pravda, 26 Aug 52
18. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 31 Aug 52
19. Moskovskaya Pravda, 21 Sep 52
20. Ibid., 29 Apr 52
21. Ibid., 21 Sep 52
22. Trud, 4 Jun 52
23. Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 Aug 52
24. Ibid., 26 Jun 52
25. Ibid., 15 Jul 52
26. Ibid., 4 Apr 52
27. Ibid., 16 Jul 52
28. Ibid., 5 Oct 52
29. Pravda, 4 Jun 52
30. Leningradskaya Pravda, 13 Jul 52
31. Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Aug 52

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL